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ESTABLISHED 1845

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April 20, 1920, Temperature 78

No. 18,237.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

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PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

RUINOUS COAL STRIKE

RIOTING MINERS CAUSE ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

SHOPS PLUNDERED.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT STILL INDEFINITE.

LONDON, April 19.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the coal strike upon industries continue to come in from all parts of the country. The latest is that many potteries in North Staffordshire have closed down and 22,000 operatives are idle. Meanwhile the anger of the miners has found vent in disturbances in Scotland. The worst rioting since the crisis began occurred yesterday in Lanarkshire. Shops in Blantyre were plundered of provisions which were deliberately wasted. Enormous damage is reported to have been done to buildings and plant as the result of rioting in Fifeshire.

LONDON, April 19.

The coal owners' negotiating committee held long conferences to-day with officials of the Mines Department. It is expected that when the miners' executive meet on Thursday they will be informed that the owners are prepared to discuss important modifications of the wage scales previously offered.

LATEST NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

The coal-owners spent over two hours at the Board of Trade conferring with the Secretary of Mines, after which their president announced that there had been no new developments. Subsequently the Mining Association made a statement doubting the usefulness of replying to the Miners' Federation's demand for information as regards the offer of the owners to forego profits and revise the wage schedule. The Association said that it appeared the Federation was not prepared to discuss wages until its two chief demands had been conceded. The owners could not possibly say more than they had already said without discussion with the Federation, as if they attempted to readjust conditions without consulting the men's representatives they would run the risk of being accused of going back on old-standing pre-war agreements.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

DREYFUS CASE RECALLED.

PARIS, April 19.

Joseph Reinach, the journalist who was the promoter of the revision of the Dreyfus case, is dead.
[Joseph Reinach contributed to the *Figaro* under the name of "Polybe" and to the *Revue de Paris*. He started his career as a lawyer. From 1881 to 1882 he was secretary to Gambetta, and after the latter's death Vice-President of the Republique Francaise. He was several times a deputy and during the war was for six months on the staff of General Gallieni. He was twice married. His only son was killed during the war.]

SHIPPING SLUMP.

"THE WORST IN LIVING MEMORY."

ALARMING FIGURES.

LONDON, April 19.

Britain is suffering from the worst shipping slump in living memory. Approximately 900 British vessels of a tonnage of over 2,000,000 have been driven to anchor by industrial stagnation and dissension. A city authority declares that ships to-day are unworkable and unsaleable and are "being given away with a pound of tea." Shipbuilding centres have been hit hard. There are 56,000 workers unemployed and over 170,000 in the engineering and ironfounding trades. Recently a Japanese vessel of 4,000 tons sold for £10,000. Last year the ship was withdrawn from the auctions at £32,000, while earlier owners refused £90,000.

COSTA RICA OIL.

AMERICAN CONSUL CRITICISES BRITISH CONCESSION.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The newspapers at Washington state that Mr. Hughes on April 15, sent a note to Britain with reference to allegations made in the House of Commons that the United States Government endeavored improperly to procure the annulment of certain oil concessions to a British company in Costa Rica. The note says that the American consul at San Jose was not authorized to criticize the concession but adds that such criticism accords with the policy of the United States which does not recognise usurping governments.

CRICKET SEASON.

BOARD OF CONTROL APPOINTS SELECTORS.

LONDON, April 19.

A meeting of the Cricket Board of Control appointed R. Spooner, H. K. Foster, and J. Daniell as selectors for the season's test matches with power to co-opt, the captain, when selected also to call in consultatively two professionals. The selectors will make the players' acceptance conditional on a promise that he does not contribute any article or statement to the Press respecting any match he plays in until the end of the season.

FORMER KAISERIN BURIED

SOMBRE SCENES AT POTSDAM.

BERLIN, April 19.

Sombre scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the remains of the former Kaiserin at Wildpark Station, near Potsdam. The former Crown Princess, the younger members of the former Imperial family, former Court dignitaries, and a party of ex-officers with lowered swords awaited the train. Many wreaths which were presented at various stations en route from Holland covered the coffin over which an all-night vigil was kept by officers of the regiments of which the ex-Kaiserin was honorary colonel. A huge crowd followed the remains to Potsdam where there were enormous crowds of visitors.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/6 5/8

Today's opening rate 2/6 5/8

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, April 19th.

A significant statement was made in the House of Commons, late last night, which is thought to increase the prospects of the settlement of the coal situation. Mr. Lloyd George declared that, although the Government was unable to accept indefinite liability, it did not exclude the possibility of a subsidy for a permanent settlement.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Northumberland Miners' Association has instructed its delegates to the national conference on April 22nd, to ask the Executive Committee to meet the coal-owners and the Government again to ascertain the nature of the temporary wages settlement which they are prepared to offer, provided that the question of the National Wage Board and the Pool is discussed later.

LONDON, April 19th.

The fact that coal-owners met this morning, and proceeded, after a short conference, to the Board of Trade to interview the Secretary of Mines is the only indication of any movement with a view to a solution of the existing situation. It is surmised that the mine-owners would take an early opportunity to respond to the request of the Miners' Federation for the elucidation of Lord Gainsford's offer to forego profits at present.

The Federation says that, before the offer can be treated seriously, it must explicitly be stated whether the owners, in suggesting readjustments of wage schedules, are prepared to agree that the richer districts must assist the poorer. The Federation contends that the offer is worthless as it stands at present.

NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

LONDON, April 19th.

Arrangements are being made for underwriting the new Indian Government 7 per cent. loan of £7,500,000 Bonds, which are repayable in 1898 at £102, or in 1931 at par, and convertible into India 3 per cent. on a basis of £202 in 1922 and £200 in 1923. The loan is principally for the purchase of railway material in the United Kingdom.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

BERLIN, April 19th.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by a semi-official announcement that the Reparations Commission has transmitted a verbal demand that the Reichsbank's gold reserves must be transferred to the occupied zone before May 1st, as security against German deliveries under the Treaty. Burglars, subsequently, broke in into the offices of the inter-Allied Mission and removed a safe containing a small sum of money.

PARIS, April 19th.

According to latest advices, Germany—as a result of the failure of her recenttures to the Cabinet at Bern, Prague, Washington and Brussels—has abandoned the attempt to find an intermediary to convey to the Allies her new counter-proposals, which are believed to be largely a recapitulation of the proposals made in London on March 7th. In the meanwhile, the Reparations Commission is completing the estimate of the amount of reparations to be claimed from Germany on May 1st, and the French experts are continuing their examination of the economic and military penalties which are to be applied in the event of Germany's continued refusal to meet her obligations.

According to the *Echo de Paris*, the fresh territory to be occupied in the Ruhr region excludes the districts of Hamm and Isereborn and includes Elberfeld—a total area 75 kilometres long and 35 wide, with a population of 4,000,000. It is believed that seven divisions of troops would be ample for the task.

PARIS, April 19.

As announced yesterday, an important Cabinet meeting took place to consider, according to M. Briand's own words, the contingencies of the present moment. M. Millerand presided, and the War Minister, with Marshals Foch and Pétain, were present. Speaking before the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, M. Briand stated that Germany's dilatory policy had now been overdone. France is resolved to secure this time solid, positive guarantees.—Havas.

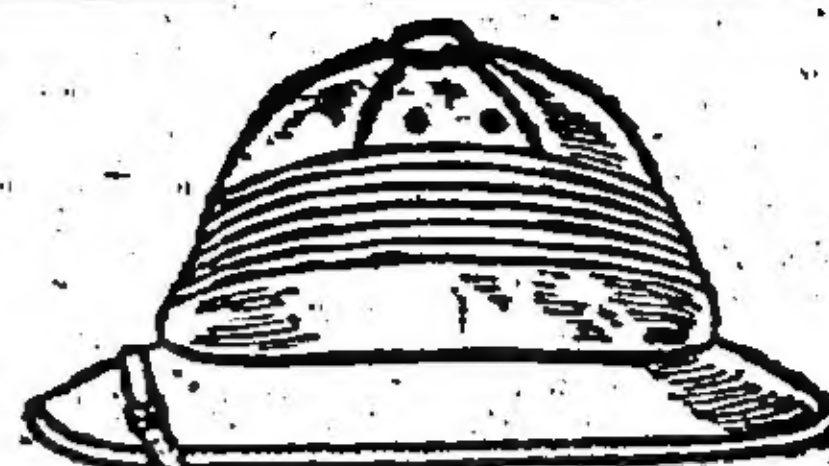
SILK SWINDL.

A FORGED DELIVERY ORDER.

The managing partner of the Chung Tsun Yick Import and Export firm of No. 35, Des Voeux Road West, reports to the police that yesterday an unknown Chinese obtained delivery of three cases of raw silk valued at \$2,570, consigned to his shop from the "Fah-shan" by means of a delivery order bearing the forged chop of the complainant's shop. The police are investigating, but so far no clue has been found as to the identity of the swindler.

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Our Special Light-weight Sun Hat weighs 9 ounces, is smart in appearance, very durable and thoroughly Sunproof and Waterproof
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Other qualities from - - - **\$11.50 each.**

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STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

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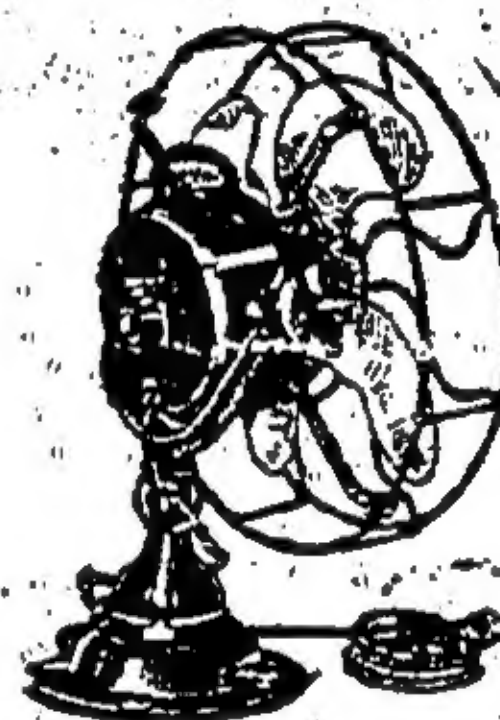
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JITSU, KASADA, KIRAI, KAMIYA,
WADA, and OKUBARI.

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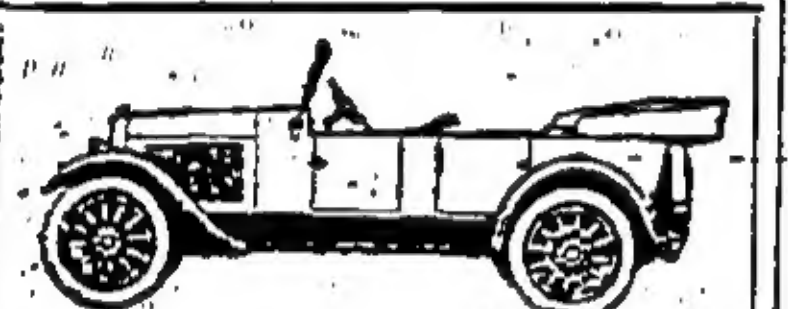
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Repairing Cars a Speciality.

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CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20
One hour, 35
Three hours, 50
Six hours, 70
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
call for extra.II.—Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

III.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15
Half hour, 0.30
One hour, 0.50
Three hours, 0.70
Six hours, 1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

IV.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour, 0.30 0.60
One hour, 0.50 0.80
Three hours, 0.70 1.00
Six hours, 1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 3.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged
in Victoria.Ten minutes, 5 cents
Quarter hour, 10
Half hour, 15
One hour, 20
Every subsequent hour, 20Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Every subsequent hour, 10

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the ricksha be
engaged for a longer
journey to take longer
than—

4th mile—

single 75 cents—1 hour.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single \$1.00—2 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single \$1.50—3 hours.

Beyond 8th to 10th mile—

single \$2.00—4 hours.

Beyond 10th to 12th mile—

single \$2.50—5 hours.

Beyond 12th to 14th mile—

single \$3.00—6 hours.

Beyond 14th to 16th mile—

single \$3.50—7 hours.

Beyond 16th to 18th mile—

single \$4.00—8 hours.

Beyond 18th to 20th mile—

single \$4.50—9 hours.

Beyond 20th to 22nd mile—

single \$5.00—10 hours.

Beyond 22nd to 24th mile—

single \$5.50—11 hours.

Beyond 24th to 26th mile—

single \$6.00—12 hours.

Beyond 26th to 28th mile—

single \$6.50—13 hours.

Beyond 28th to 30th mile—

single \$7.00—14 hours.

Beyond 30th to 32nd mile—

single \$7.50—15 hours.

Beyond 32nd to 34th mile—

single \$8.00—16 hours.

Beyond 34th to 36th mile—

single \$8.50—17 hours.

Beyond 36th to 38th mile—

single \$9.00—18 hours.

Beyond 38th to 40th mile—

single \$9.50—19 hours.

Beyond 40th to 42nd mile—

single \$10.00—20 hours.

Beyond 42nd to 44th mile—

single \$10.50—21 hours.

Beyond 44th to 46th mile—

single \$11.00—22 hours.

Beyond 46th to 48th mile—

single \$11.50—23 hours.

Beyond 48th to 50th mile—

single \$12.00—24 hours.

Beyond 50th to 52nd mile—

single \$12.50—25 hours.

Beyond 52nd to 54th mile—

single \$13.00—26 hours.

Beyond 54th to 56th mile—

single \$13.50—27 hours.

Beyond 56th to 58th mile—

single \$14.00—28 hours.

Beyond 58th to 60th mile—

single \$14.50—29 hours.

Beyond 60th to 62nd mile—

single \$15.00—30 hours.

Beyond 62nd to 64th mile—

single \$15.50—31 hours.

Beyond 64th to 66th mile—

single \$16.00—32 hours.

Beyond 66th to 68th mile—

single \$16.50—33 hours.

Beyond 68th to 70th mile—

single \$17.00—34 hours.

Beyond 70th to 72nd mile—

single \$17.50—35 hours.

Beyond 72nd to 74th mile—

single \$18.00—36 hours.

Beyond 74th to 76th mile—

single \$18.50—37 hours.

Beyond 76th to 78th mile—

single \$19.00—38 hours.

Beyond 78th to 80th mile—

single \$19.50—39 hours.

Beyond 80th to 82nd mile—

single \$20.00—40 hours.

Beyond 82nd to 84th mile—

single \$20.50—41 hours.

Beyond 84th to 86th mile—

single \$21.00—42 hours.

Beyond 86th to 88th mile—

single \$21.50—43 hours.

Beyond 88th to 90th mile—

single \$22.00—44 hours.

Beyond 90th to 92nd mile—

single \$22.50—45 hours.

Beyond 92nd to 94th mile—

single \$23.00—46 hours.

Beyond 94th to 96th mile—

single \$23.50—47 hours.

Beyond 96th to 98th mile—

single \$24.00—48 hours.

Beyond 98th to 100th mile—

single \$24.50—49 hours.

Beyond 100th to 102nd mile—

single \$25.00—50 hours.

Beyond 102nd to 104th mile—

single \$25.50—51 hours.

Beyond 104th to 106th mile—

single \$26.00—52 hours.

Beyond 106th to 108th mile—

single \$26.50—53 hours.

Beyond 108th to 110th mile—

single \$27.00—54 hours.

Beyond 110th to 112th mile—

single \$27.50—55 hours.

Beyond 112th to 114th mile—

single \$28.00—56 hours.

Beyond 114th to 116th mile—

single \$28.50—57 hours.

Beyond 116th to 118th mile—

single \$29.00—58 hours.

Beyond 118th to 120th mile—

single \$29.50—59 hours.

Beyond 120th to 122nd mile—

single \$30.00—60 hours.

Beyond 122nd to 124th mile—

single \$30.50—61 hours.

Beyond 124th to 126th mile—

single \$31.00—62 hours.

Beyond 126th to 128th mile—

single \$31.50—63 hours.

Beyond 128th to 130th mile—

single \$32.00—64 hours.

Beyond 130th to 132nd mile—

single \$32.50—65 hours.

Beyond 132nd to 134th mile—

single \$33.00—66 hours.

Beyond 134th to 136th mile—

single \$33.50—67 hours.

Beyond 136th to 138th mile—

single \$34.00—68 hours.

Beyond 138th to 140th mile—

single \$34.50—69 hours.

Beyond 140th to 142nd mile—

single \$35.00—70 hours.

Beyond 142nd to 144th mile—

single \$35.50—71 hours.

Beyond 144th to 146th mile—

single \$36.00—72 hours.

Beyond 146th to 148th mile—

single \$36.50—73 hours.

Beyond 148th to 150th mile—

single \$37.00—74 hours.

Beyond 150th to 152nd mile—

single \$37.50—75 hours.

Beyond 152nd to 154th mile—

single \$38.00—76 hours.

Beyond 154th to 156th mile—

single \$38.50—77 hours.

Beyond 156th to 158th mile—

single \$39.00—78 hours.

Beyond 158th to 160th mile—

single \$39.50—79 hours.

Beyond 160th to 162nd mile—

single \$40.00—80 hours.

Beyond 162nd to 164th mile—

single \$40.50—81 hours.

Beyond 164th to 166th mile—

single \$41.00—82 hours.

Beyond 166th to 168th mile—

single \$41.50—83 hours.

Beyond 168th to 170th mile—

single \$42.00—84 hours.

Beyond 170th to 172nd mile—

single \$42.50—85 hours.

Beyond 172nd to 174th mile—

single \$43.00—86 hours.

Beyond 174th to 176th mile—

single \$43.50—87 hours.

Beyond 176th to 178th mile—

single \$44.00—88 hours.

Beyond 178th to 180th mile—

single \$44.50—89 hours.

Beyond 180th to 182nd mile—

single \$45.00—90 hours.

Beyond 182nd to 184th mile—

single \$45.50—91 hours.

Beyond 184th to 186th mile—

single \$46.00—92 hours.

Beyond 186th to 188th mile—

single \$46.50—93 hours.

Beyond 188th to 190th mile—

single \$47.00—94 hours.

Beyond 190th to 192nd mile—

single \$47.50—95 hours.

Beyond 192nd to 194th mile—

single \$48.00—96 hours.

Beyond 194th to 196th mile—

single \$48.50—97 hours.

Beyond 196th to 198th mile—

single \$49.00—98 hours.

Beyond 198th to 200th mile—

single \$49.50—99 hours.

Beyond 200th to 202nd mile—

single \$50.00—100 hours.

Beyond 202nd to 204th mile—

single \$50.50—101 hours.

Beyond 204th to 206th mile—

single \$51.00—102 hours.

Beyond 206th to 208th mile—

single \$51.50—103 hours.

Beyond 208th to 210th mile—

single \$52.00—104 hours.

Beyond 210th to 212th mile—

single \$52.50—105 hours.

Beyond 212th to 214th mile—

single \$53.00—106 hours.

Beyond 214th to 216th mile—

single \$53.50—107 hours.

Beyond 216th to 218th mile—

single \$54.00—108 hours.

Beyond 218th to 220th mile—

single \$54.50—109 hours.

Beyond 220th to 222nd mile—

single \$55.00—110 hours.

Beyond 222nd to 224th mile—

single \$55.50—111 hours.

Beyond 224th to 226th mile—

single \$56.00—112 hours.

Beyond 226th to 228th mile—

single \$56.50—113 hours.

Beyond 228th to 230th mile—

single \$57.00—114 hours.

Beyond 230th to 232nd mile—

single \$57.50—115 hours.

Beyond 232nd to 234th mile—

single \$58.00—116 hours.

Beyond 234th to 236th mile—

single \$58.50—117 hours.

Beyond 236th to 238th mile—

Hughes & Hough

ATTORNEYS TO THE GOVERNMENT
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Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

THURSDAY,
April 21, 1921, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

13 cases Bordeaux Claret (quarts) 7 do (pints)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

(For account of the concerned)

FRIDAY,
April 22, 1921, at 10.30 a.m., at Glenlea No. 9 The Peak.

THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., therein contained.

Comprising:—
Steel Safe, Hallstand, Dining Room Suite, Upholstered Sofa and Armchairs, Plate Cutlery, Dinner Service and Glassware,
Bedroom Suites, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Curtains, Kitchen Utensils, Pot Plants, etc., etc.

And
Piano by Collard & Collard.
(Full particulars from catalogue)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One full size HILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs & Sons, with all accessories, (good as new).

Full particulars from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 16, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been appointed Agents for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD
AND
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD
OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of both Guilds are requested to attend a Combined MEETING at the Guilds' Offices, Saloon Home, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 2 P.M. sharp.

BUSINESS:
Urgent and Important.
For C.C.O.G. & M.E.E.G.C.
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary, M.E.E.G.C.
Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

NOTICE.

Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon and Bird Show, 1921.

BY kind permission of the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB, a Show will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 30th April.

There will be classes for all breeds, types, etc. of the above provided there are sufficient entries.

Special Prize will be given for the best 12 eggs.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats \$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents, per pen. Cage birds, Canaries, parrots, etc., 30 cents each or swards \$1.00.

Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds must find their own cages.

Entrance forms for the Show can be had from the undersigned and must be sent in, together with the fee, not later than SATURDAY, 23rd April.

Intending exhibitors are requested to send in their entries as soon as possible in order to allow sufficient time to make up classes and arrange for the necessary accommodation.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o E. E. Telegraph Co.
Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

NOTICE.

Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon and Bird Show, 1921.

BY kind permission of the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB, a Show will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 30th April.

There will be classes for all breeds, types, etc. of the above provided there are sufficient entries.

Special Prize will be given for the best 12 eggs.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats \$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents, per pen. Cage birds, Canaries, parrots, etc., 30 cents each or swards \$1.00.

Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds must find their own cages.

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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS & DIRECTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word & Cents for 3 insertions.

FOR SALE.

MERCER TOURING CAR—7 seater—complete with all accessories including two spare wheels and one spare tyre. Apply to, LINSTED & DAVIS, Alex. Bldg.

FOR SALE.—Motor Boat "JEAN"—length 35 feet, beam 8 feet, 45 H.P., M. G. Thornycroft Engine, hull built by Messrs. Thornycroft in England, in good running order, comfortably fitted up. Price \$8,000.00 or open to consider an offer. Apply to F. GRAHAM, c/o Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 4.30 p.m., in the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposer and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

URGENT NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, 21st April, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the General body of Members as regards the proposed STAMP ORDINANCE 1921.

This meeting will be held immediately after the meeting called for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber for the Legislative Council.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

HONGKONG, April 18, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, May 7th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries CLOSE WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1921.

Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a case of rabies has occurred within the Eastern District of the City of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to exercise strict supervision over their dogs, and to keep them on leash in public places.

The Police have orders to enforce strictly the provisions of Section 16 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, viz:—

16.—(1) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog or other animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state, or which has been bitten by any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state.

(2) The owner of any such dog or animal who permits the same to go at large, after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by a dog or other animal in a rabid state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about during the day-time without any owner and not wearing either a collar with the name and residence of the owner inscribed thereon, or a current licence badge; and any such constable is hereby further authorized to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

T. H. KING,
As Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

WANTED.

By TWO LADY TEACHERS a FLAT in good locality in Hongkong. Furnished or unfurnished. Box 1273, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—From 1st April, HOUSE in No. 10, Nathan Road and No. 4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to TONG WAI BUILDING AGENT, No. 43, Queen's Road, East.

BRITISH EMPIRE
EMIGRATION REVIVED.

"THE FAMILY SPIRIT"

We are the heirs of about one quarter of the earth's surface, and that imposes upon us a duty. That vast territory, with its unplumbed resources of wealth, must be developed, or we shall be false to our trust. It should therefore be a source of satisfaction that last year, as official figures recently published reveal, nearly 200,000 persons emigrated from these islands to other parts of the Empire, while the number who left to take up permanent residence in foreign lands was considerably less than half as large, says the Daily Telegraph. That change in the flow of emigration is a healthy sign, for time was when the majority of outward passengers set their faces towards the United States, a friendly country but non-British. Those men and women were lost to the Empire, but the majority of the emigrants now remain our fellow-citizens. In 1920 Canada attracted upwards of 100,000, in part because of its comparative proximity to the British Isles and in part owing to its promise; while rather less than half as many went to Australia and New Zealand, Africa welcoming 15,000, and India and other parts of the Empire taking the balance. We believe that for the first time the women exceeded in number the men, and in the family parties there were no fewer than 34,274 children. Let it be added that a considerable proportion of these emigrants were assisted, receiving free passage-money, outfit, grants or land money, or loans—and in some cases all four forms of aid out of the funds of the Colonial Office. There is no secret in the measures which are being adopted to resettle ex-Servicemen and others across the seas. Colonel L. S. Amery, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who, as Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, has devoted himself with such fine enthusiasm to this work, revealed the character of the movement in his interesting speech in the House of Commons recently. In accordance with the policy decided upon in 1919, 40,000 men and women who stood by our great ideals during the war, working with hands or with brain, have been given a helping hand. It is proposed to continue this policy for some time further. Applications will be received during the remainder of this year, and the selected candidates will be free to exercise their option to passage-money or other benefits during 1922. In that way the Government is realising the ambition of many ex-Servicemen and their dependants, and fulfilling this country's obligations towards them.

Owing to some strange freak of reasoning, certain elements in the Labour party are opposed to such limited assistance being given, to men and women whose cause they are supposed to champion. In the recent debate in the House of Commons one Labour M.P. talked of "shipping people off to the Colonies," and others spoke of "pushing them out of the Old Country." The only excuse that can be offered for such speakers is that they are ignorant of the wider issues of the population problem in its bearing on the future of these islands and the Dominions overseas. Possibly they realise that in a certain number of cases families are certainly being "pushed out." An illustration of that kind was furnished the other day by Mr. R. McLaren, M.P. "Why is it," he inquired, "that so many of our good men leave this country when they might do good work here?" He then told a story. "A few months ago I met a man who was going abroad. He had been a good workman and had saved money, and I asked, 'Why do you go abroad?' He answered, 'It is like this. I have done good work during the war and I have made some money, but I find that I cannot get on if I stop in this country with the opposition I get as a competent workman from the 'trade unions.' That is where the shoe is beginning to pinch the Labour leaders; they realise that the tyranny which has been imposed by some trade unions on the most skilled and industrious men is leading them to seek their fortunes overseas.' To that extent men are being 'pushed

out" of this country. But they and their fellow-emigrants are not lost to us. They are going out to people the over-crowded portions of the Empire, following in the footsteps of the undaunted pioneers who laid the foundations of the great Dominions of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. They are helping to adjust the balance of population in the Empire and thus to strengthen it, and at the same time justify our holding of it. What is the present position? In these little islands, with an area of only 122,000 square miles, a population of 47,000,000 persons is being supported, and supported with difficulty when a wave of trade depression, as at present, occurs. Is the whole of the remainder of the British Empire, with its enormous tracts of undeveloped land and economic and industrial possibilities, which are practically limitless, there are only 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 white persons. The outer fringes of the Empire require men and women—and particularly women—while this country is overcrowded. That is the ill-adjusted balance of population which demands, and is wisely receiving at the hands of our Government and the Governments of the Dominions, serious attention. The Oversea Settlement Committee is working on well-planned lines and deserves every encouragement in the statesmanlike work which it is doing. As was pointed out in the last report of this body, the Empire as it exists today was largely built up by the policy of State-aided emigration inaugurated by the British Government a hundred years ago. The intention now is to confer with the Dominion Governments, with a view to the adoption, as a definite act of Imperial policy, of a system of "State-aided overseas settlement." From whatever angle this population problem is studied, whether that of the well-being of the Dominion, or of the Mother Country, it demands solution. In assisting men and women to go out to these new lands we are not "getting rid of them," but are merely helping them "to move house" from one part of the British Commonwealth to another; they remain our fellow-citizens; they become missionaries of our peculiar ideals of individual liberty.

We may rejoice without reserve at the revival of emigration, now that it is tending to flow increasingly to the Dominions and Crown Colonies. As Mr. Percy Hurd remarked in his recent debate, we are now cultivating "the family spirit," which must be encouraged if this confederation of autonomous nations under the British Crown is not to decay. The British Empire consists of a family of nations, just as the United States is a union of States. That the highways of the latter are riddled with and of the former ships crowding on the great oceans constitutes no barrier to the cultivation of the family spirit. Emigration is as necessary to our own welfare as it is to that of the Dominions. These overseas States are our best customers as well as our loyal partners in spreading our peculiar civilisation. As Colonel Amery reminded us the other day, every man who goes to the Dominions buys, on the average twenty times as much from us as the man who goes to a friendly country like the United States. In that way the emigration movement reacts on employment in this country. "Would there be room for more people in this country if there were not 15,000,000 people in the Dominions at present? Is it not a fact that the market which these 15,000,000 offer supports millions in this country, and that that market would never have existed if the fathers and grandfathers of those people in the Dominions had not left this country? So far from diminishing the population of this country, migration to the Dominions in the long run increases it and strengthens the economic position of this country." That was well said, and the Labour party must abandon its parochial views, which are based on ignorance of economic factors which every child's school-book emphasises. They may describe the British Empire how they will, but it exists, and its increasing consciousness of its destiny is going to influence the course of events in this country. It is the greatest liberalising institution of which history holds any record, and the great mass of workers in this country, impressed by the unity which has been so recently cemented with the blood of Dominion troops on the battlefields of France, Belgium, Gallipoli, and Egypt, are recognising more and more the possibilities which it offers to those of their number who possess the spirit of adventure. As our forefathers moved house from one country to another in pursuit of fortune, so the men and women of today, in spite of all the frowns of Labour M.P.'s, will recognise that the seas are not impassable frontiers to the British peoples, but lines of rapid communication between the Five Nations.

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If you want a clear head and good digestion, you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste, and the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise would keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

out" of this country. But they and their fellow-emigrants are not lost to us. They are going out to people the over-crowded portions of the Empire, following in the footsteps of the undaunted pioneers who laid the foundations of the great Dominions of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. They are helping to adjust the balance of population in the Empire and thus to strengthen it, and at the same time justify our holding of it. What is the present position? In these little islands, with an area of only 122,000 square miles, a population of 47,000,000 persons is being supported, and supported with difficulty when a wave of trade depression, as at present, occurs. Is the whole of the remainder of the British Empire, with its enormous tracts of undeveloped land and economic and industrial possibilities, which are practically limitless, there are only 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 white persons. The outer fringes of the Empire require men and women—and particularly women—while this country is overcrowded. That is the ill-adjusted balance of population which demands, and is wisely receiving at the hands of our Government and the Governments of the Dominions, serious attention. The Oversea Settlement Committee is working on well-planned lines and deserves every encouragement in the statesmanlike work which it is doing. As was pointed out in the last report of this body, the Empire as it exists today was largely built up by the policy of State-aided emigration inaugurated by the British Government a hundred years ago. The intention now is to confer with the Dominion Governments, with a view to the adoption, as a definite act of Imperial policy, of a system of "State-aided overseas settlement." From whatever angle this population problem is studied, whether that of the well-being of the Dominion, or of the Mother Country, it demands solution. In assisting men and women to go out to these new lands we are not "getting rid of them," but are merely helping them "to move house" from one part of the British Commonwealth to another; they remain our fellow-citizens; they become missionaries of our peculiar ideals of individual liberty.

We may rejoice without reserve at the revival of emigration, now that it is tending to flow increasingly to the Dominions and Crown Colonies. As Mr. Percy Hurd remarked in his recent debate, we are now cultivating "the family spirit," which must be encouraged if this confederation of autonomous nations under the British Crown is not to decay. The British Empire consists of a family of nations, just as the United States is a union of States. That the highways of the latter are riddled with and of the former ships crowding on the great oceans constitutes no barrier to the cultivation of the family spirit. Emigration is as necessary to our own welfare as it is to that of the Dominions. These overseas States are our best customers as well as our loyal partners in spreading our peculiar civilisation. As Colonel Amery reminded us the other day, every man who goes to the Dominions buys, on the average twenty times as much from us as the man who goes



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The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921.

NATIONALISM AND TRADE.

The Japan Chronicle, our thoughtful and well-written Kobe contemporary, having criticised the substitution in China of ports of numerous national Chambers of Commerce for one cosmopolitan Chamber which regarded the interests of all foreign merchants as in the main identical, has been answered by the British Chamber of Commerce Journal, published in Shanghai. Probably there is an answer to the suggestion that the change was "foolish"; but we are not convinced that the answer of the Journal is effective and satisfactory. The Japan Chronicle pointed out that the war brought the change, which cannot be denied. The Journal claims that the inadequacy of a single Chamber of Commerce was realized before the war, and various efforts made to form a British Chamber. These efforts, of which we do not remember to have heard, are said to have failed "because it would have been an experiment running counter to the cosmopolitan traditions of the port." That does not indicate that the inadequacy was very real, or strongly felt, and sounds to us very like a post facto excuse. The Chronicle is contradicted by saying that "one foreign Chamber of Commerce was deemed adequate," yet what (save a recognition of its adequacy) could have condemned the experiment in whose way stood no obstacle greater than a Shanghai tradition?

We next encounter a little word juggling. The Japan paper said it seemed as if the representa-

ters of this kind could only be dealt with satisfactorily in a cosmopolitan Chamber provided that Chamber had its various national sections and national committees and even then only on the assumption that the local commercial interests of the various sections were either non-competitive or so little competitive as to be capable of reconciliation by a co-ordinating general committee on which all sections were represented. Such an institution may be imaginable in dreamy editorial offices in Kobe, where Japanese interests rule supreme, but it is quite unimaginable here where, when the war was over, the choice lay between leaving such interests as have been indicated to look after themselves, as they used to do, or continuing the organization capable of handling them.

Much more sound and effective, to our mind, is its later argument, that "there is far more co-operation in matters of business between the various nationalities... than there ever was when the General Chamber existed alone." Co-operation is easiest when all the parties to it are clear as to what they want. Only then does unanimity or compromise become feasible. The various Chambers having arrived at decisions in regard to matters of common interest [common to their members, presumably] communicate them to one another, and the General Chamber—the continued existence of which the Japan Chronicle appears to ignore—then provides, if necessary, a common meeting ground, with twice as much chance of being useful as it formerly had simply because when matters come to be discussed in their communal aspects they have already been thoroughly discussed from national points of view.

Down to and including the phrase "common meeting ground" that was excellent argument; but the explanatory tail completely disposes of the writer's right to twist the Japan paper with "astonishing ignorance." In terms it set forth that the General or cosmopolitan Chamber is the best to handle "common" interests, and admits that the national Chamber is designed to regard its duty from national points of view. That was the spirit of the Chronicle's contention. It would probably join issue there, accept that explanation, point out that national points of view are and must be cut-throat points of view, and repeat that the cosmopolitan angle of approach, in communal interests, is the best. The "continued existence" of the General Chamber may be regarded as an admission of that. It is quite clear that the national Chambers are born of national bias and must so operate. We do not know the origin of an aphorism printed in quotation marks by the Japan Chronicle, that "man's best cosmopolitan who loves his native country best," but it is not true. It is based on the assumption that a man who does not love his native land is incapable of loving anything; in the bard's phrase, his soul is dead. It is, of course, false. It may merely be that his intellect is alive.

A cosmopolitan Chamber, even, may be said to partake of the "cut-throat" element, inasmuch as its business is to fight for the foreign trading community's interests with the natives with whom they deal. If there be need for such fight at all, it is clear that the Japan Chronicle was right, and its central position quite tenable. The foreign traders have a community of interests, and a common enemy presumably hostile to those interests. They should therefore pull together, being in the same boat. It is on like lines that the Pacific argues against war, that all men stand in peril of the cruelty of Nature, and should not, therefore, add to it by warring amongst themselves. On an ocean liner there are sectional interests which seem all important so long as the common peril of the sea is not felt. First class and other passengers have rights upon which they insist; but when shipwreck threatens, all these distinctions fall into abeyance, or should do. The analogy is close enough to require no further elaboration. It would appear that there is no sign of shipwreck so far as foreign trade in China is concerned, hence the first class passengers (the British traders) find time and inclination to stand on their rights. This leads to some other classes (nations) as manage it to do the like. As against any common peril, the various chambers will certainly be solid and unanimous, as the Japan paper says, and in that particular the Chronicle might be called a false alarmist. But we can imagine it retorting that the commonest peril to foreign trade is not recognized save by itself, and that this un-recognized common peril is the nationalism which is responsible for the change it reprehends.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Among the passengers who left by the Pacific Mail s.s. "Venezuela" today were Lady C. P. Chater and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak.

A Chinese passenger on the s.s. "Shingo Maru" has reported that while he was on board the ship on Monday, a brown leather money bag containing \$1,566 in American gold coins was stolen from his hip pocket.

Notice is given that the master of the wooden steamer "Hsientien" reports that his vessel foundered at sea in 15 fathoms of water on April 9, 1921, about 2 1/2 miles S. 13° E. true, from the lighthouse on High Lamock Island.

Pleading "guilty" to a charge of theft from the hold of the s.s. "Melville Dollar," of two rolls of muslin which formed part of the ship's cargo, a coolie was this morning sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Chinese woman living at No. 11, Cochrane Street, reports to the police that during her absence from the house yesterday, someone entered her cubicle and stole \$185 worth of jewellery and \$100 in money. She suspects her amah who has disappeared.

A Chinese gentleman living at No. 60, Cairne Road and his richa coolie were both removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries received through the richa capsize as the result of the fare attempting to alight while it was in motion on Pokfulam Road. Their injuries are not serious.

For the theft of a quantity of handkerchiefs which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. "Agapenor," a coolie was this morning sentenced to six months' hard labour by Magistrate Orme. Mr. G. N. Tinson who prosecuted for Holt's wharf, applied for stocks and the Magistrate ordered four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

A Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital from the second floor of No. 70, Third Street, suffering from a stab wound in his left side alleged to have been inflicted by one of three men with whom he had had a quarrel over a gambling debt. All three men are said to have assaulted the patient. Two of the men's alleged assailants have been arrested. The other escaped. The patient's condition is not serious.

Before Magistrate Lindell this morning an elderly Chinese who described himself as a cook of the s.s. "Golden State," was charged with the unlawful possession on the Praya yesterday afternoon, of 401 rounds of ammunition. He pleaded "guilty," but said that he was ignorant of local regulations. He had been many years in America and was working his passage back to China. He had signed on as cook of the "Golden State" for one trip only. The Magistrate said that ignorance was no excuse and fined the defendant \$50. The ammunition was confiscated.

Before Magistrate Lindell yesterday afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which two Chinese constables were charged with misconduct. The defendants were originally charged with violation of duty in that they had conducted an unauthorised gambling raid on the ground floor of No. 2, Konghoo Terrace, on the night of March 30, and stolen \$90 which they found in the house, but owing to insufficient evidence, the charge was amended to one of misconduct, accusing them of having been concerned in a disturbance in the house. A good deal of time was spent in discussion of some legal technical points by the Magistrate Mr. Hall Brutton (solicitor for the defence), and Mr. T. H. King (acting C.S.F.), after which the defendants were remanded for a week to enable the prosecution to consult the Attorney General on the points raised.

CRUEL BLOW!

VON DER GOLTZES TO "OUT" ALLIED SUBJECTS.

The numerous Counts, Countesses, Barons, and Baronesses von der Goltz have combined to deal a staggering blow against the British and Allied nations. They recently met for a family reunion, at which they enacted the following family law, which is now published *in extenso*:—"It is considered beneath the dignity of the members of the family to enter into social relations with subjects of ex-enemy States or to frequent the houses of families who have social relations with the subjects of ex-enemy States, or receive them, unless professional or official duty requires it."

A number of regimental associations have resolved to expel members who have any unofficial relations with ex-enemy subjects.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

ALARMING RUMOURS.

"MATTER NOT SERIOUS."

The subject of much talk and speculation in town yesterday was a report that the Government quarters at Breezy Point had cracked up, and that the occupants had been warned to leave.

In view of the alarming nature of the rumours, following the recent house collapse at Old Bailey, one of our reporters made enquiries at the P.W.D.

Interviewed, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works, admitted that there was some truth in the rumour, but said that there was nothing to cause alarm. The matter was not serious. The Public Works had had small troubles with the building previous to this. Now it was discovered that one of the end houses had developed a crack. The people in that house had been asked to leave, not as a precaution, but to facilitate the work of repair.

In view of the house shortage, has any provision been made for the accommodation of the people affected? "Yes, I have made suggestions upstairs, but I cannot say if they are acting upon them. I will take you upstairs, as they will be able to inform you better."

Mr. McEldeery was next interviewed. He said that there was no danger. All the occupants of the building would not leave.

"No doubt the people occupying this particular house will?"

"Well, they have been ordered to vacate, and of course they will, but arrangements have been made for them."

"How long have these quarters been up?"

"I was not here when they were built, but they must be about 10 years old, I think."

"What is the cause of the crack?"

"There is supposed to be a stream under the building, which had not been detected when the building was put up. This is supposed to have sapped the foundation. It will be necessary to direct this stream into another channel, that is all. Of course, after a collapse, people naturally raise a scare. I quite appreciate the reason for your enquiry, but there is nothing serious, I assure you."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRAISE WHERE DUE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—I recently overheard a conversation in the Europe Hotel, Singapore. Perhaps I should rather say part of a conversation for as I took a seat the first words I heard were "the finest all-round company I've ever seen out-side of London." There then followed more eulogies, reference to team-work, the extraordinarily effective mounding and setting of plays, etc., etc. The speaker, something of an authority on the subject whose opinion necessarily carries considerable weight, was no less a person than the famous romantic actor, Colonel Robert Lorraine. The subject under discussion was the previous night's production of the H. B. Waring Co. Being keenly interested in matters theatrical, I listened shamelessly, fingering unapologetically over a totally unnecessary cocktail to the intense indignation of various local worthies in search of ante-prandial comfort and healing.

To my great regret I was unable to see the company in Singapore but my curiosity having been thoroughly aroused I went at the earliest opportunity in Hongkong, namely last night, the play being "Mr. Pim Passes By." Honestly I have never seen anything like it before. For three blissful hours I forgot the East, forgot stamps, forgot strikes and deflated currencies, and imagined myself in a London theatre. The brilliant, delightful, witty play, the charm, repose and finish of the artistry, the delicacy of the whole thing, the exquisitely artistic staging, the attention to the very smallest detail, were something to be marvelled at and one wondered whether such an obviously costly undertaking could possibly be a paying proposition unless every performance took place before a packed audience.

There was a very good "house" last night but it is a wonder to me that there was a single vacant seat or even standing room in the theatre, and why Mandarin's isn't the vade mecum of a mile-long queue from ten o'clock onwards.

Anyway, Mr. Waring for his enterprise and courage deserves a substantial medal of recognition and gratitude from theatre-goers throughout the East and it is my anxiety lest Hongkong should forget to pay her share that leads me to re-assert on your valuable time and space to this extent.

I enclose my card, and have the honour to sign myself,

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

PLAY-GOER.

THE FRUIT SEASON.
POWELL complains it is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

KWANGTUNG SPORTS.

HONGKONG'S SUCCESSORS.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN CANTON.

The Hongkong athletes who went to Canton last week to represent the South China Athletic Association and St. Paul's College at the Eighth Kwangtung Provincial Sports meeting which was held from April 14 to 16, returned to the Colony by train on Sunday night bringing with them laurels of victory.

In football, the South China Association's team were easily victorious in both the Kwangtung Chinese Football and the International Football competitions. There was, however, no foreign team entered in the latter competition.

The Volley Ball competition saw some keenly contested games, in which South China, after defeating the strongest Canton combination, went down to the St. Paul's College team in the final. In the open championship match between teams representing Canton against Hongkong, the Colony was the victor.

In the Senior-track events, the S.C.A.A. secured first places in the 120 yards dash, and the hurdle race, while the honours in the shot put also went to them. Unfortunately for the team, the Association's well known runner, Ko Sik-wai, was disqualified on account of his being a physical director, or more senior honours would have gone to the Association.

In the Junior events, the S.C.A.A. took first and second in both the 100 yards and the 220 yards dash, and third in the high jump. Besides these successes, the Association's Juniors scored a comfortable win in the team race.

In the Small Boys' events, the Hongkong Association was not so successful owing to the limited number of boys who made the trip with the contingent.

In the 5-mile Marathon, one of the principal events of the meet, the S.C.A.A. secured second place, giving the Canton man a close race.

Another important event was the 5-mile bicycle race. The honours for this event went to the local Association whose representative led all the way, and was at no stage of the race seriously challenged.

The Hongkong teams are to be congratulated on their successes at the meet against all-comers from any part of Kwangtung.

THEATRE ROYAL.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

MR. PIM PASSES BY.

The success achieved by H. B. Waring Company with their opening performance at the Theatre Royal on Monday was confirmed last night when a bright three act comedy entitled "Mr. Pim Passes By" was staged. Cleverly written dialogue, amusing situations and capable acting were features which made certain of the enthusiastic applause with which the company's efforts were rewarded when the curtain fell.

The circumstance that the author of "Mr. Pim Passes By" is Mr. A. O. Milne, the well known "Punch" contributor, is well known enough that the piece is well written and that the standard of its humour is high. The story concerns itself with the exceedingly awkward situation created in the Marden household as the result of the visit of a certain Mr. Pim. Prior to his advent Mrs. Marden had cherished the belief that her first husband, a defunct company promoter named Jacob Tellworthy, had done a notable service to humanity in general and to herself in particular by making her a widow some years previously. Mr. Pim, a delightful old gentleman who adds to a treacherous memory an embarrassing propensity for confusing names, assures the household, however, that Jacob Tellworthy was a fellow passenger with him from Australia and there are some awkward moments for everybody concerned until he confesses that his recollection is not at all clear and that it wasn't Jacob Tellworthy after all. Interwoven with the main theme is the love story of Dinah, the niece of the Mardens, and Brian Strange a young painter.

The interpretations of their respective parts by Mr. Charles Quartermaine, as George Marden J.P., and Miss Jennette Sharwin, who replaced Miss Rita Ricardo as Olivia Marden, were excellently done, and Mr. Christian Morrow capably sustained the role of Mr. Pim. Not a little of the success that attended the presentation of the piece was due to the sprightly performance of Miss Edith Smith who made a charming and vivacious figure as Diana Marden. Mr. H. B. Waring as Brian Strange, Miss May Holland, as the forbidding aunt and Miss Madeline Grande, as Anne the servant, filled their roles creditably.

The company will stage "The Merchant of Venice" this evening.

SPORT.

THE CHIN WOO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Hongkong Chin Woo Athletic Association celebrates its first anniversary on the 24th inst. at the "Kun-Yu Fong" Theatre. Demonstrations of Chinese fisticraft, music and speeches, regarding the history and work of the Association and its benefit to the people, will be given, supported and illustrated by a cinematographic show in the same Theatre at night. The pictures will show very interesting exhibitions of Chinese "Kung-fu," given by some of the famous experts of the art in the North of China.

The Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association is the head body. It was originated by Prof. Fock Yuen Gap, a well known opponent of the Chinese national art of boxing. Being aware of the physical weakness of the majority of the Chinese as a consequence of the lack of exercise, he established the Shanghai Association, in the hope of bringing the younger generations to a better state of health and general physical fitness. There are branches of the Association in practically every part of China—Tientsin, Peking, Mongolia, Manchuria, Hankow, Soochow, Canton, Ipoh, Singapore and Hongkong, etc., etc.

"Kung-fu" is considered by the Chinese more as exercise than for fighting purposes. "It has a beneficial effect on every part of the body, giving harmonious exercise to every muscle. It can be indulged in by males or females of any age. In Shanghai, every boy or girl's school or college has it in its curriculum and the youngsters are compelled to take it. Many men and women of the weakest constitution have been surprised to find themselves healthy and active and enjoying a new life, after taking the exercise for a year or two.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

Only one match was played on the H.K.C.C. court yesterday afternoon, in the above tournaments. The match was in connection with the Handicap Singles "B" the players were J. B. Penman and L. Forster. Penman won rather easily in two straight sets, 6-3, 6-4.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "The Studio" Year Book of Applied Art for 1921. In the course of a Foreword to the volume the Editor, Mr. Geoffrey Holme, reviews the present position of affairs in the art world and emphasises the necessity for a more intimate association of design and production in order that Great Britain may be able to hold her own against other countries competing against her in the realm of industrial art. The letterpress comprises a series of informative articles on architectural and artistic subjects and there is a generous profusion of beautifully printed illustrations both in colours and in monochrome. The price of the volume, which runs to 122 pages, is 10/6 in wrappers and 15/- in cloth binding.

WHY

IS THE BALDWIN APPLE SO NAMED?

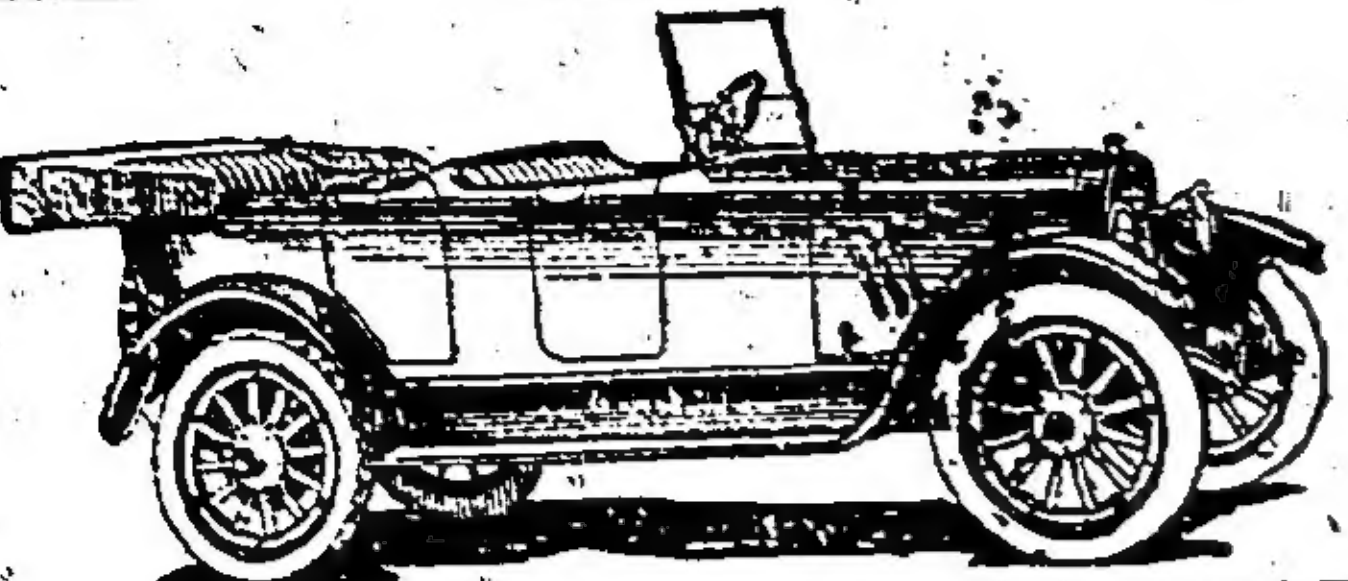
The famous Baldwin apple was discovered by Col. Leammi Baldwin, a distinguished resident of Woburn, Mass., during the latter half of the eighteenth century. While surveying land in Wilmington, Mass., Col. Baldwin observed a tree on the land of James Butters, which appeared to be much frequented by woodpeckers. Curiosity led him to examine the tree, and he found that it bore apples of an excellent flavour.

The next spring he took cuttings from the tree to graft into stocks of his own, and the experiment was so successful that it was not long before the apple was extensively cultivated in many sections of the state. Some called it "Butters' apple," from the locality in which the original tree had been found; others called it the "Woodpecker's apple," from the birds which led to the discovery. But one day, at the entertainment of friends at the home of Col. Baldwin, it was suggested that the name "Baldwin apple," in honour of the discoverer, was the most appropriate, and it has since been known by that name. The original tree was destroyed in the famous gale which swept over New England in September, 1815.

KINEMA NOTES.

At the Hongkong Theatre Oliver Moroco presents Jack Pickard and Louise Hunt in "Jack and Jill" from the story by Margaret Turnbull. This excellent picture will be screened until Friday night. Interesting comedies will also be shown.

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SAVING EUROPE.

VIEWS OF MR. H. G. WELLS.

ONLY HOPE IN A WORLD-STATE.

London, Mar. 27.—The idea of a World-State developed in Mr. H. G. Wells' pre-war romance, "The World Set Free," has been developed in a serious essay, which is published serially in the *Sunday Times*. The theme is treated as a means for salvaging civilisation. It may be a vast impossible project, says Mr. Wells. It may be hopeless. But if it fails, then civilisation falls too. At present civilisation is running headlong, and prompt efforts are needed to save it, but no such efforts are being made. The civilisation of the past three centuries has produced a store of scientific knowledge which alters the material scale of human affairs, and has enormously enlarged the physical range of human activities, but there has not been any adequate adjustment of political ideas to the new conditions. He points out as instances of this failure the differences between America and the Old World which make it inevitable that they should approach international problems in a different spirit and from different points of view.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IMPRACTICABLE.

The idea that America can take her place beside the Governments of the Old World on terms of equality in order to organise a world peace, says Mr. Wells, is a mistaken and unworkable idea. The American Government and community are different politically and mentally from the Old States, and the role America is destined to play in the development of a World-State is essentially distinct. He regards the noble project of the League of Nations as too much for complete American participation and insufficient for the urgent needs of Europe. The League of Nations is not so practicable and reasonable as appeared at first, and the idea of a World-State is a smaller and more hopeful proposition.

The American community has a unique history because it consists of a great empire woven together by railways, rivers, steamboats, and telegraphs into one uniform people, speaking, thinking, really acting harmoniously. What we really want at the present time is a new term for this new thing. To call America a country as we call France and Holland countries is to give the same name to two things as different as an automobile and a one-horse shay. They are the creations of different peoples and different conditions, and are going to work at a different pace and in an entirely different way. While inventions and improved methods of locomotion are an unqualified blessing in America, they are a frightful nuisance in Western Europe, where international boundaries have been drawn by coach-horses, along high roads. The revolution in the means of locomotion has increased the normal range of human activity at least tenfold, giving America opportunities for development but congesting Europe.

A STRANGLED EUROPE.

All European boundaries to-day are imposed small for modern conditions and are only sustained by the intensity of ancient tradition and patriotic passion. This riddle of the modern Sphinx must be solved if we are to live. Everywhere European trade is throttled by tariffs and crippled by exchange. Each European State turns out paper money at its own sweet will. Compressed between each other as these European countries are, the movements of food and labour between them are still more impeded. What were formerly normal conveniences of national division in Europe are now strangling all hope of economic recovery, which only a united effort can effect.

Along each ridiculously restricted frontier lies also the possibility of war, and therefore each strangled country is compelled to maintain as big a military equipment as its bankrupt condition permits—and we are all bankrupt. Since the war nothing has been done of any real value to ensure any European country against the threat of war, and nothing can be done while the idea of national independence overrides all

other considerations. Over all European countries broods the threat of immediate war. Nothing of the sort can approach the American citizen without long warning, and the worst war that could happen to any North American country would merely touch its coasts.

Mr. Wells emphasises these differences between Europe and America in order to show the absolute difference in the respective outlook on the world's peace projects—a difference which makes common political co-operation between America and Europe in organising a world peace impossible for the present.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

The League of Nations, which aims at establishing stability, is now of necessity a league for the stereotyping of existing national ideas, which are just the things that must be got rid of at any cost. Before Europe gets on level and equal terms with America the European communities have to go through the process that America went under much easier conditions a century and a half ago. The nations of Europe have to repeat on a much grander scale, and in the face of much more profound prejudices, the feat of understanding and readjustment accomplished by the American people when thirteen distinct and separate sovereign nations confederated into the United States. If Europe is not to sink into anarchy it must do the same thing. It must cease thinking of the people of Britain, the people of France, the people of Germany, and so on, and must think of the people of Europe, if not of the civilised people of the world.

Mr. Wells does not believe that the British Empire is as homogeneous as America or that the two English-speaking Powers would together dominate and keep the peace of the world. He admits that the Empire's system is different in size and nature from a typical European State; but while America is homogeneous and growing more so, the Empire is heterogeneous and shows little assimilative power. The American States are gathered together and are still very remote from any serious antagonism, but the British States are scattered over a world, entangled with, and stressed against a multitude of possible antagonisms.

SEA POWER NO LONGER POSSIBLE.

The size and manageability of political States is a matter of transport and communications. Beyond the limit thus determined they become unstable. The British Empire is an ocean State whose political and economic cohesion depend upon steamships and upon the Empire remaining dominant and securing the means of transport. If the Empire is to remain secure and independent it is necessary that its ocean transport should remain dominant in peace and invulnerable in war. These essentials are under the shadow of aerial and submarine transport. Sea power is no longer the simple thing that it was before the coming of the submarine. The sea-ways can no longer be taken and possessed completely. To no other Power except Japan is this so grave a consideration as it is to Britain. The consideration of the possibility of air transport leads to the same conclusion that the security of the Empire can only rest upon the keeping of peace within its boundaries.

Mr. Wells points out that Britain is unable to develop aerial commerce without the consent and co-operation of a great number of intervening neighbours whose territory has to be crossed, and if she embarks single-handed, on any considerable war her sea communications will be almost completely cut. The Empire, despite its size and the modernness of its growth, is not much better off standing alone than other European countries, and forms no exception to the generalisation that the scale and form of the European States does not harmonise with contemporary needs and the development of transport conditions. All European Powers are under the necessity of sinking the idea of complete independence hitherto dominating them. It is a life-and-death necessity. If Europe cannot obey the call, the nations will all be destroyed.

KOWLOON "TIGER" AGAIN?

A STRANGE MONSTER.

MAINLAND VILLAGE TERRIFIED.

Great consternation was caused in Kowloon City about six o'clock last night when many excited people claimed to have seen a strange and mysterious animal variously described as a bear, a kangaroo, and an orang-outang. The animal is said to have seated itself on the hillside in full view of Hokuen village, near Bailey's Shipyard on the Kowloon City Road. One witness, a Chinese draughtsman, employed at Bailey's, thinks that the animal was a full grown man-eating tiger, but is not sure owing to the distance. He could see no stripes and the animal's coat was of a dark brown. He estimates the mysterious animal to have been about seven feet long and 3½ feet high.

Armed police were at once sent out, but on arrival at the village, behold the beast had vanished. Excited villagers stated that it had sat for a long while on its haunches like a man, with its fore legs hanging down by its side. It had, they said, a peculiarly long nose. All the noise they had been able to make with gongs had failed to scare it away. It was, they averred, in full view for a long time before it eventually strolled away and disappeared into the gathering gloom. No one was able to decide the exact nature of the animal but all were agreed that it was a huge thing of very brutal appearance. If it was not a tiger, what was it? The villagers asked themselves. Some replied that it was an extraordinarily huge bear, others that it was an orang-outang, and yet others that it was a kangaroo. Hundreds saw it. What was it?

THE LIMIT IN TRICKERY.

£8,800 SURPRISE FOR A JEWELLER.

An ingenious trick was played on one of the chief jewellers at Bucarest a few days before the wedding of Princess Elizabeth of Rumania to the Crown Prince of Greece.

A well-dressed man alighted from a motor-car and asked to be shown some diamond earrings. The gems shown him were not good enough. He said he had been asked by a Ministry to buy a wedding present for the Princess. The jeweller produced his best diamond earrings, which the customer agreed to buy for 190,000 lei (nominally £7,600).

When the customer (whose right arm was missing) came to pay he found that he had only £800 on him. He asked the jeweller to write a note to his wife asking her to send the rest by the motor-car driver. Accordingly he wrote a note to this effect:

Dear Helen—Please hand the chauffeur £8,800 for the purchase of the jewellery.

Yours,
JOHN.

After the motor-car driver had left, the customer, having handed over the £800, told the jeweller that he had to go to another shop, but that he would be back shortly to take delivery of the earrings. At 10 o'clock the jeweller left his shop and went home for luncheon without the customer having returned.

"Why did you want that £8,800 that I gave to a motor-car driver for you?" asked the jeweller's wife, producing the note in his hand-writing. The jeweller had failed to notice that Helen was the name of his own wife and John his.

The police are looking for the customer and his chauffeur.

FLYING SHIPS.

LONDON TO NEW YORK IN 40 HOURS.

Experience gained in the construction for the Government of sea-going aircraft is leading to the design of wonderful commercial flying ships. The Fairley Company, builders for the Air Ministry of the great Titan flying-boats, have in hand for instance, plans for giant Transatlantic flying ships, driven by specially designed 4,000-horse power engines, which will have luxurious accommodation for as many as 100 passengers, in addition to fuel, crew, and stores.

They will, in fact, be air liners, with great hulls which, seen without their wings, one might mistake for some specially designed craft for use on the surface of the water.

Starting from the lower reaches of the Thames, such vessels will be able to make a non-stop flight to New York in very little more than 40 hours; while calculations which have just been made show that with a sufficient fleet, well patronised, the fare by flying ship should be little, if any, more than by steamship.

Conditions in the flying ships will approximate almost exactly to those of first-class steamship travel. Guided on their course by directional wireless, informed in advance of weather changes, and with a motive plant which is practically immune from the risk of breakdown, they will offer not only speed and comfort but also safety.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

INSPECTION BY G.O.S.

A NOTABLE PARADE.

There was a big gathering of interested spectators at the Murray Parade Ground last night to witness the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps by Major General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding.

About 220 members of the Corps mustered on parade under the command of Lieut. Col. Bird, Major Rapson acting as adjutant and there were several features which made the occasion a notable one in the history of the unit. Mounted infantry appeared on parade mounted for the first time since the formation of the corps some fourteen months ago and it also marked the initial appearance in kilts of the Scottish Company and the pipe band, consisting of eight pipers, four snare drummers and one base drummer in charge of Pipe Sergeant Ross.

The General, who was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O. (D.A.A. and Q.M.G.) and Capt. Fisher, M.C. (A.D.C.) was received on the Parade Ground by the Corps in line and after the general salute the parade was marched past first in column and then in close column. The Corps then re-formed into its original line and advanced in review, order. A hollow square was afterwards formed and Major-General Kirkpatrick, who made a careful inspection of the Corps, briefly addressed the volunteers referring in congratulatory terms to the smart appearance of the turnout and stating that he looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing their field work when the Corps went into camp later on.

After the inspection the Scottish company, to the accompaniment of skirling, pibrochs and a general murmur of admiration from the onlookers marched through the streets. Their route took them from Headquarters down Garden Road and along Queen's Road to Pedder Street, thence by way of Des Voeux Road to Statue Square and along the front of the Hongkong Club, dispersing on the Praya in front of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Office.

The units composing the parade were commanded as follows:—Artillery Company, Lieut. McCann; Engineer Company, 2/Lieut. R. M. Smith, O.B.E.; Machine Gun Company, Lieut. Murdoch; Infantry: No. 1 platoon, Lieut. Bevan, M.C.; No. 2 platoon, Lieut. Hall; No. 5 Scottish platoon, 2/Lieut. T. W. Hill, M.C.; No. 6 Scottish platoon, Sgt. Brown; No. 9 platoon (reserves) Lieut. Dodwell; Cadet Company, Lieut. Weyman; Mounted Infantry, Sgt. Grimstone.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

A STRANGE STORY.

RECONSTRUCTING A MURDER.

A strange story of the detection of a murder through a hypnotic medium is reported from Bernburg. The newly-married wife of a young shoemaker, named Heese, was found dead in her bed-room under suspicious circumstances. Her husband was arrested, but a post-mortem furnished no clear evidence of guilt on his part. A local schoolmaster, who has for some time past occupied himself with hypnotism, then offered to solve the mystery, and was permitted by the police to make a trial. He went to the room where the body had been found with a medium whom he had previously thrown into a hysterical trance. After having taken into his hand certain objects which had been used by Heese, the medium gave a circumstantial account of how the woman had met her death. He said that there had been a quarrel between her and her husband, which had ended by him seizing her by the throat, half strangling her, and throwing her out of bed. She had fallen unconscious in such a way that she had died of suffocation, and her husband had made no attempt to help her. At the request of the police official who attended the experiment, the medium placed all the furniture and other objects in the room exactly as he believed them to have been on the night of the tragedy, and he did so quite correctly, though previous knowledge on his part was impossible. On the following day the police put some of the details of the story to Heese, who was so surprised by them that he at once made a full confession corresponding exactly with what had been said by the medium. It is stated that the schoolmaster had already solved the mystery of a robbery by similar method.

As a warning against taking this story at its face value without further evidence, it may be mentioned that a case of occult manifestations, which occurred at Dietzenheim, in Upper Franconia, and excited very wide interest, was investigated a few days ago by a society for psychical research at Munich, and declared to be an ingenious swindle. The impostor in this case was a boy of 9.

CANTON TRADE.

CHAMBER'S NEW PRESIDENT.

A TRADE PERIODICAL.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has finally succeeded in getting for its president a real business man in the person of Mr. Chan Lim Pak, one who is well-known in South China not only for his commercial and industrial enterprises but also for his philanthropic activities. Mr. Chan is comrade of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Shanghai; president of the Canton Mining Association; general manager of the Teo Lee Mining Co. of Hongkong and Canton; chief director of the Chung Kwok Po Lee S.S. Company, Hongkong; president of the Lepack Co., Hongkong and Canton; director of the Sun Co., Hongkong and Canton; also a director of the Chen Kwong Chai Kong Motor Boat Company, Cheong Wah Insurance Co., and proprietor of the Cheong Chan Silk Company.

The General Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce has accepted the proposal of its president, Mr. Chan Lim Pak, to issue a trade periodical reporting local commercial and industrial conditions, to establish a commercial museum, to organize an arbitration board among the merchants, and to create a foreign secretariat in order to keep in touch with similar associations in other parts of the world.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. Hin Wong as Hon. Secretary in charge of its foreign secretariat. Mr. Wong will be glad to transmit to the Canton merchants commercial enquiries from abroad.

Two fatal cases of small-pox, one non-fatal case of enteric fever, another of paratyphoid fever, and two of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese, were reported yesterday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, from the Colony, Mr. W. G. SAUNDERS, will be in charge of our business.

REISS & CO.
(Reiss Bros. Ltd.)
Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To rent SMALL FURNISHED bungalow on Chung Chow for six or eight months, Commencing June 1st, particulars to Box 1280, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT to weather conditions, the following dates have been fixed:—
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES, SATURDAY, 23rd April.
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES, MONDAY, 25th April.
CHALLENGE ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES, WEDNESDAY, 27th April.

RESERVED SEATS may now be booked at the Pavilion by Members, Subscribers and those holding "privilege tickets", except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until THURSDAY EVENING, 21st April, after which date they will be transferred to Messrs. Montague & Co., Seats, Price \$1 each.

Note.—Ticket holders are requested to consult the back of tickets as to position of their seats.

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, April 23, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 28 Godown of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

187 coils Steel Hoops Terms—Cash on delivery.
LANHERY BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

FOULARD TIES

FOR KNOTS or BOWS

IN ALL THE

Newest Designs and Colourings.

HAND—WOVEN AND HEMSTITCHED.

PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

MADE FROM

SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN \$32.00 to \$48.00 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN VIOLINS

SPECIALLY PEGGED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

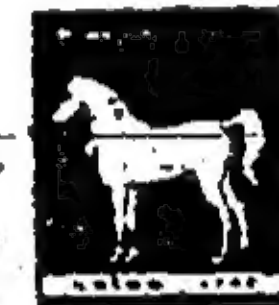
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TEL. 1212.



Established 1742.



The Reputation of WHITE HORSE

WHISKY

has been slowly built up by unquestionable quality.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.

Island of Islay. Glasgow. London.

BRITANNIA BEER.

Can't Be Beat.

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR

Export by the

WE' STMINSTER BREWERY LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

OBTAINABLE AT

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

TEL. NO. 128.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing - To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao - daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.).

From Macao - daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m. only.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tanco, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" - Sailing on or about 15th May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "TRIESTE" - Sailing on or about 22nd April.

S.S. "PERIA" - Sailing on or about 15th May.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port

through B/Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in connection with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply -

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISRA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG - Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

SUNDAY MARU - Regular service via Singapore - Wednesday, 20th April.

BOMBAY & COCHIN - Regular service via Singapore - Thursday, 21st April.

SANGHAI MARU - Regular service via Singapore - Friday, 22nd April.

DELI & BANGOR - Regular service via Singapore - Saturday, 23rd April.

SHEN MARU - Regular service via Singapore - Sunday, 24th April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE - Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA - Via Shanghai and

Japan - Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in

Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago

Idaho and St. Paul Railway.

NEW YORK - Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuba Ports.

SUMATRA MARU - Tuesday, 21st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE - Tuesday, 21st May.

JAPAN PORTS - Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY - These steamers have excellent accommo-

dation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from

the O.S.R. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU - Sunday, 24th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SUNDAY MARU - Friday, 22nd April.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

BOSTON & NEW YORK - "CITY OF DUNKIRK" - 25th April.

BOSTON & NEW YORK - "KNIGHT COMPANION" - 13th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG

HONGKONG & CANTON

BEISS & CO.,

CANTON.

Telephone No. 4307

112, Connaught Road, Central.

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SHIPPING

O. N. O. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	Apr. 21, at Noon.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	WU	Apr. 22, at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	HAIPHONG	Apr. 22, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	HOIHOW	Apr. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TRINGTAO	TRINGTAO	Apr. 22, at 10 a.m.
AMOI & YUEN & HOIHOW	YUEN	Apr. 22, at 4 p.m.
AMOI & ANGOHAI AND FUKOW	FUKOW	Apr. 22, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	TIENTSIN	Apr. 22, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	WEIHAIWEI	Apr. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Kronenst		
Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and Cabin		
rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai		
(three times a week) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading		
to all Yalu, Tamsu and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,		
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.		
PANOK LINE - Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.		
For Freight or Passage apply to -		

Telephone No. 22.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, 46BETS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR MANILA.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" - Sailing May 3rd

VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "CROSSKEYS" (Freight only) April 15 - May 1st.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" - May 14 - June 3rd.

S.S. "EDMORE" (Freight only) May 24 - July 10th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" - July 5 - July 25th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" (Freight only) - April 25th - June 1st.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and

Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

"EDMORE" - About May 24th

FOR MANILA.

"ABERCOOS" - About May 25th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" - About Apr. 25th.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

"ABERCOOS" - About June 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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AGENTS. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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SHIPPING

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

Empress of Russia - Apr. 28 - May 16

Empress of Japan - May 17 - June 7

Empress of Asia - May 28 - June 13

Monteagle - June 14 - July 5

Empress of Russia - June 25 - July 11

Empress of Japan - July 7 - July 28

Empress of Asia - July 21 - Aug. 8

Monteagle - Aug. 23 - Sept. 16

Empress of Russia - Aug. 18 - Sept. 8

Empress of Japan - Sept. 20 - Oct. 11

Passengers to Europe or America are strongly urged to determine the exact

date of the Atlantic sailing schedule prior to departure from

the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable

or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing

the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Freight billings Montreal

to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here

will cover all such reservations.

For Freight and other particulars please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 72. Cable address: CACAPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN

SERVICES LTD.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

"INCORPORATED IN U.S.A."

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,300 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" "S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

April 21st May 18th June 15th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" June 4th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" April 30th S.S. "NILE" June 25th

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,

FREDERICK BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET,

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

Telephone No. 488.

SOLE AGENTS

IN

HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA

FOR

THE STUDEBAKER CAR.

We have just received a consignment of these Cars converging:-

BIG SIX TOURING (7 Passenger)
SPECIAL SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)
SPECIAL SIX SEDAN (5 Passenger)
LIGHT SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)

FIRST CLASS LIVERY SERVICE.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

REPLY TO THE BISHOPS.

LONDON, April 19.

Replying to the appeal of the bishops for a change in the Government's Irish policy, Mr. Lloyd George says that he very heartily sympathizes with the desire to bring about peace with a contented Ireland. He denounces the Sinn Fein reign of terror and declares that the policy of the Government is the sole practical solution, that it is just and wise, and that the Home Rule Act is a sensible and workmanlike method of carrying it out. The fundamental issue is secession versus union. The Government's ideal of combining unity with home rule is nobler than the Sinn Fein's creed of excessive nationalism which would take nothing less than isolation and which if it had full play would Balkanise the world. The controllers of the Irish Republican Army "all believed they could ultimately win a republic by continuing the fight. As long as the leaders of Sinn Fein stood in this position and received the support of their countrymen a settlement was impossible. He was willing and anxious to discuss any and every road which promised to lead to reconciliation and fully recognised that force was no remedy and that reason and goodwill alone would lead to the final goal, but the abandonment of force at present would be surrender to violence, crime, and separation.

SINN FEIN LOAN IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, April 19.

Boland, a representative of De Valera in America, addressing the convention of the association for the recognition of the Irish republic, said that Ireland was going to ask American sympathisers for a further loan, probably of \$100,000,000 to finance the fight for freedom.

REICHSBANK RESERVES.

SECURITY FOR GERMANY'S REPARATION OBLIGATIONS.

PARIS, April 19.

The version of the Reparations Commission's demand for the handing over of the Reichsbank reserves (mentioned in our earlier cables) fixes the date of expiry for compliance at April 22.

LATER.

The Reichsbank reserves are to be transferred to the Cologne or the Coblenz branches of the Reichsbank where they will be allowed to appear in balance sheet but cannot be disposed of without permission. The Reparations Commission's statement shows that this step was taken in consequence of Germany's disregard for clause 236 of the Treaty, notwithstanding warning. The reserves will therefore be a security for German reparation obligations. If compliance is refused the Commission will demand immediate surrender of metal reserves.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

RETIRING VICEROY OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord Chelmsford, the retiring viceroy, has arrived in London. As regards India's future he was very optimistic. The legislative councils had already demonstrated that they were not a sham but a reality and had displayed a great sense of balance and responsibility. Lord Chelmsford foreshadowed the early collapse of the non-co-operation movement.

CARPENTIER AND DEMPSEY.

FIGHT AT JERSEY CITY ON JULY 5.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Tex Rickard announces that the Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be Jersey City on July 2.

PARIS, April 19.

Carpentier and Descamps are sailing to America on May 7.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

TWELVE DAYS MORE.

GERMANY STILL OWING SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

M. Briand and General Weygand are coming from Paris to attend an informal Allied conference at Hythe at the week-end at Sir Philip Sassoon's home, Lympne, the historic scene of previous conferences. Germany now has only twelve days in which to make a satisfactory proposal for the payment of the £600,000,000 due on May 1 in order to avoid new coercive measures.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the budget would be introduced on April 25 by himself owing to Sir Robert Horne's preoccupation with the coal strike.

ONTARIO BONE-DRY.

TORONTO, April 19.

A referendum on the question of the importation and sale of intoxicants in Ontario resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of over 100,000. This makes Ontario bone-dry.

HONOUR FOR JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, April 19.

The Crown Prince of Japan will receive an honorary doctor's degree at Cambridge.

Mr. Koshida, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, has gone to Gibraltar to meet the Crown Prince.

MR. WELLINGTON KOO.

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Wellington Koo has arrived in London from Italy.

YAP ISLAND INCIDENT.

HOPES OF A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

LONDON, April 20.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes that the British and French premiers will find time at the week-end conference to dismiss the Yap misunderstanding and find a solution which will satisfy the American claim without affronting the new mandatory. The newspaper thinks that it would be a pity for the Japanese to drift into a serious quarrel with the United States over a fragment of rock and sand. It forecasts that France will throw her weight on the side of America, while Britain will probably use her influence with Japan. Thus the incident promises a satisfactory termination.

HONGKONG CHAMBER.

MR. JOHNSTONE'S SPEECH.

SHANGHAI "JOURNAL'S" COMMENT.

The British Chamber of Commerce Journal makes the following comment:

The Journal would much have preferred to wait for the full text of Mr. Johnstone's speech at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber before commenting on it.

At the moment of writing, however—and the moment has been postponed as long as possible—only the telegraphic summary is available.

Part of this, apparently, is a verbatim report, namely, the passage in which Mr. Johnstone, after referring to the last Conference of Chambers, expressed the hope that Hongkong would continue to do her share in bringing forward "a question which affects the welfare of all those who rely on trade with China for their livelihood."

The question to which he was referring was the education of Chinese on British lines and in a subsequent passage he said: "It is the opinion of your Committee in this matter that the Hongkong Government should play a greater part and take a more general interest in all questions affecting China and our business relations with her."

It is neither the business nor the intention of this paper to comment on the policy of the Hongkong Government. It would like, however, to welcome very heartily the indication which the words above quoted give of the Hongkong Chamber's desire to work in closer co-operation with similar business organizations in China.

And in doing this the Journal would like to draw attention, as the main reason for its welcome, to the views expressed on page 111 in reply to those of the *Japan Chronicle*. It feels convinced that British merchants in Hongkong, from the very nature of their position as residents in a Crown Colony, can add an invaluable element of strength and permanence to the Chambers of Commerce of their fellow countrymen in China. The latter appreciate immensely the fact that Hongkong forms part of the Association formed in November 1919.

TURKISH WOMEN.

BANNED FROM THE STAGE.

The *Alimdar* says that several Turkish women have lately appeared on the stage.

This has hurt Moslem feeling, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam [the religious chief] has notified the police to forbid women artists of the Moslem religion from appearing on the boards.

They appreciate immensely the fact that representatives from Hongkong attended the Conference of that and the following year and nothing is more calculated to stimulate their efforts and to keep them solidly united in the interests of British trade than the whole-hearted participation in all their counsels of men whose main interests are identical with theirs yet who live and trade on British territory.

If it may be said that Shanghai is the natural commercial centre for the Associated Chambers it may surely be said that Hongkong, as a British possession, is the natural guardian of the sentiments which, from a national standpoint, make the Association worth having.

On the economic ties which bind British merchants in Hongkong to those in China it is scarcely necessary to dwell. Both alike depend on the same market, and the fact that the market is an enormous one and has a large variety of special needs does not diminish the community of interest which all share who buy and sell in it. The difference between this paper and the *Japan Chronicle* on this very point, however, is that, whereas the *Japan Chronicle* believes, apparently, in Britons in the Far East forgetting that they are Britons and not caring who does the trade provided each individual trader makes good money out of it, the *Journal* believes that it matters exceedingly whether British merchants keep the lead or not, and that their success in doing so depends to no small extent upon their organization and capacity for corporate action. Mr. Johnstone's speech shows that the British section of the Hongkong Chamber thinks the same and Britons in Shanghai are very glad that he has said so.

SHIPPING SLUMP.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

London, March 3.—Speaking at a luncheon at Fairfield shipyard, Govan, Sir A. H. Kennedy, president of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, alluded to the fact that production had slackened since the armistice and that, in conjunction with higher wages, had increased the cost of ships to such an extent as to make it impossible for the shipbuilders to do business. The number of vessels cancelled and suspended since April last year was 70 per cent more than the total of new contracts secured.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom, Sir Owen Phillips declared that trade would really revive and expand until taxation was reduced and cheap coal was produced so as to enable it to be sold in the markets of the world at a much lower price than at present.

On May 1st the existing working agreements between American shipowners and the Deep Sea Union expire and there is every prospect of a general strike as owners refuse to enter into a general conference with the union. The companies insist that certain expenses must be eliminated if they are to compete with foreign vessels. Half the American Shipping Board's fleet of 616 vessels, aggregating about 1,250,000 gross tons, is now tied up according to the latest figures. Steamship officials expressed the belief that the peak of shipping depression will not be reached until about another hundred have been withdrawn from trade. The board's vessels still operating are doing so at a steady loss, which it is estimated will total \$5,250,000 for the first six months this year.

According to the *Hamburg Nachrichten* the agreement concluded between the German Government and the shipping lines for indemnification for vessels lost through the war and the peace will enable this country to raise its mercantile marine to a total of 2,200,000 tons. Compensation at the highest rate will be paid only on the express condition that the money is used for shipbuilding. Owners who do not wish to replace will receive only the prewar values of vessels lost. It is further laid down that at least 90 per cent of the ships to be replaced under the agreement must be built in German yards. The rest may be ordered or bought abroad. The value of the ships surrendered is said to have been estimated at 7,000,000,000 gold marks. It is not stated how much compensation will be paid but it is hinted that the sum is comparatively small and that as the amounts already disbursed by Government to the companies on this account during the war are to be deducted the cost to the state will be only a few millions.

The carrying out of the agreement will, it is added, keep German shipyards fully employed for at least three years.

SUPERSTITIONS.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

More people to-day are deterred from passing through a funeral procession by the superstition that it brings "bad luck"—possibly death—to do so than are restrained by the ethics of the case. Frequently, when in a crowded city street the carriages of a funeral procession become so separated that there is ample space and time to cross between them, numbers of people may be seen waiting on the sidewalk until the whole procession shall have passed, restrained only by the old superstition. And many a man who would emphatically deny that he "took any stock" in the superstition, and was kept from crossing by a sense of decency, would, nevertheless, upon finding that he had inadvertently passed through a funeral procession, feel a sense of uneasiness.

This superstition is ancient enough and survives from the classic days of Greece and Rome when the funeral procession was a sacred rite with a prescribed ritual to disturb which was an act of sacrilege, an offence against the gods which they would not fail to avenge. For while the break which now sometimes occurs in the line of carriages or motor-cars in a modern funeral procession in a city street may afford a chance to pass through without offending, even against propriety, one of the compact, well-organized funeral processions of the Greeks or Romans could not be passed through without disgracing it and thus offending the immortal gods. It is a survival from the days of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome" that makes a man to-day regard it as "bad luck" to pass through a funeral procession.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE

SAFEGUARD

Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, &c., by storing them in our Cold Stores during the hot and damp weather.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

IV.—THE ENIGMA OF THE YELLOW DWARF.

BY SAKS ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

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"She's a clever girl, Carneta," he said. "She's doctored me all along since those devils cut my hand off."

As he finished speaking, Carneta returned. She had discarded her rags and wore a large travelling coat and a fashionable hat.

"Ready?" asked Dexter. "We'll make a rush for it. We meant to go to-night anyway. It's getting too hot here!" He turned to me.

"Sorry to say," he drawled, "I'll have to tie you up and gag you. Apologize; but it can't be helped."

Carneta nodded and went out of the room again, to return almost immediately with a line that looked as though it might have been employed for drying washing.

"Hands behind you," rapped Dexter, "lying with the revolver—" and think yourself lucky you've got two!"

Very neatly the girl bound my wrists and in response to a slight nod from Dexter threw the end of the line up over a beam in the sloping ceiling, for the room was right under the roof, and drew it up in such a way that my wrists being raised behind me I became utterly helpless.

"Just tie his handkerchief around his mouth," directed Dexter; "that will keep him quite long enough for our purpose. I hope you will be released soon, Mr. Cavanaugh," he added. "Greatly regret the necessity."

Carneta bound the handkerchief over my mouth.

Dexter extinguished the gas.

"Mr. Cavanaugh," he said—"I've gone through hell and I've lost the most useful four fingers and a thumb in the United States to get hold of the Prophet's slipper. Any one can have it that's open to pay for it—but I've got to retire on the deal, so I'll drive a hard bargain! Good-night!"

There was a sound of retreating footsteps and I heard the entrance door close quietly.

I had not been in my unnatural position for many minutes before I began to suffer agonies, agonies not only physical but mental; for standing there like some prisoner of the Inquisition, it came to me how this dismantled apartment must be the focus of the dreadful forces of Hassan of Aleppo!

That Earl Dexter had the slipper of the Prophet I no longer doubted, and that he had sustained, in this dwelling beneath the roof, an uncanny siege during the days which had passed since the theft from the Antiquarian Museum, was equally certain. I thought of the horrible little yellow man who lay dead in Wyatt's Buildings; and it became evident to me that the house in which I was now imprisoned must overlook the back of those unsavoury tenements. The windows, sack-covered now, no doubt commanded a view of the roofs of the Buildings. One of the mysteries that had puzzled us was solved. It was Earl Dexter who had shot the yellow dwarf as he was bound for this very room! But how humanly the

hashishin had proposed to gain his goal, how he had travelled through empty space—for from empty space the shot had brought him down—I could not imagine.

The pains in my arms and back momentarily increased. An awesome silence ruled. Mentally I could see a distorted half-mineral creature carrying a great gleaming knife and flitting supernaturally toward me through the night!

A soft pattering sound became perceptible on the sloping roof above! I think I have never known such intense and numbing fear as then descended upon me.

I began to pray fervently. Neither of the windows was closed; and now through the intense darkness, I heard one of them being raised up—up—up.

The sacking was pulled apart inch by inch.

Simultaneously against the faintly luminous background I saw a hunched, unnatural figure. The real was more dreadful even than the imaginary—for some stray beam of light touched into cold radiance a huge curved knife—the low-ceiled room—began to fade away from me. I seemed to be falling into deep water.

A splintering crash and the sound of shouting formed my last recollections ere unconsciousness came.

I found myself lying in an armchair with Bristol forcing brandy between my lips. My left arm hung limply at my side and the pain in my dislocated shoulder was excruciating.

"Thank God, you are all right, Mr. Cavanaugh!" said the Inspector. "I got the surprise of my life when we smashed the door in and found you tied up here!"

"You came none too soon," I said feebly. "God knows how Providence directed you here."

"Providence it was," replied Bristol. "From the roof of Wyatt's Buildings—you know the spot—I saw the second yellow devil coming. By God! They meant to have it to-night! They don't value their lives a brass farthing against that damned slipper!"

"But now—"

"Along the telegraph-wires, Mr. Cavanaugh! They cross Wyatt's Buildings and cross this house. It was a moonless night or we should have seen it at once! I watched him, saw him drop to this roof—and brought the men around to the front."

"Did he, that awful thing, escape?"

"He dropped forty feet into a tree—from the tree to the ground, and went off like a cat!"

"Earl Dexter has escaped us," I said—"and he has the slipper!"

"God help him!" replied Bristol. "For by now he has that hell-pack at his heels! What a case! Heavens above, it will drive me mad!"

(To be continued.)

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they "always will." Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

VALSPAR BRONZE BOTTOM PAINT

A PERFECT ANTI-FOULING COMPOUND.

SOLE AGENTS:-

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, LTD., HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Apr. 21.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
22.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
23.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
24.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
26.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
27.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
28.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
29.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
30.-O.S.K.	Halooang.

AMOI.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
24.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
26.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
27.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
28.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
29.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
30.-O.S.K.	Halooang.

FOOCHOW.

Apr. 22.-D.L.	Halooang.
23.-D.L.	Halooang.
24.-D.L.	Halooang.
25.-D.L.	Halooang.
26.-D.L.	Halooang.
27.-D.L.	Halooang.
28.-D.L.	Halooang.
29.-D.L.	Halooang.
30.-D.L.	Halooang.

SHANGHAI.

Apr. 21.-C.N.	Sunning.
22.-C.N.	Wuhu.
23.-C.N.	Hangsang.
24.-C.N.	Demodocus.
25.-C.N.	Suiyang.
26.-C.N.	Hangsang.
27.-C.N.	Sachuen.
28.-C.N.	Tungshing.
29.-C.N.	Wapang.
30.-C.N.	Tungshing.
May 1.-C.N.	Wapang.
2.-C.N.	Wapang.
3.-C.N.	Wapang.
4.-C.N.	Wapang.
5.-C.N.	Wapang.
6.-C.N.	Wapang.
7.-C.N.	Wapang.
8.-C.N.	Wapang.
9.-C.N.	Wapang.
10.-C.N.	Wapang.
11.-C.N.	Wapang.
12.-C.N.	Wapang.
13.-C.N.	Wapang.
14.-C.N.	Wapang.
15.-C.N.	Wapang.
16.-C.N.	Wapang.
17.-C.N.	Wapang.
18.-C.N.	Wapang.
19.-C.N.	Wapang.
20.-C.N.	Wapang.
21.-C.N.	Wapang.
22.-C.N.	Wapang.
23.-C.N.	Wapang.
24.-C.N.	Wapang.
25.-C.N.	Wapang.
26.-C.N.	Wapang.
27.-C.N.	Wapang.
28.-C.N.	Wapang.
29.-C.N.	Wapang.
30.-C.N.	Wapang.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Kueichow.
23.-C.N.	Kueichow.
24.-C.N.	Kueichow.
25.-C.N.	Kueichow.
26.-C.N.	Kueichow.
27.-C.N.	Kueichow.
28.-C.N.	Kueichow.
29.-C.N.	Kueichow.
30.-C.N.	Kueichow.

TIENSIN.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Chihping.
23.-C.N.	Kueichow.
24.-C.N.	Kueichow.
25.-C.N.	Kueichow.
26.-C.N.	Kueichow.
27.-C.N.	Kueichow.
28.-C.N.	Kueichow.
29.-C.N.	Kueichow.
30.-C.N.	Kueichow.

TSINGTAO.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Suiyang.
23.-C.N.	Tungshing.
24.-C.N.	Tungshing.
25.-C.N.	Tungshing.
26.-C.N.	Tungshing.
27.-C.N.	Tungshing.
28.-C.N.	Tungshing.
29.-C.N.	Tungshing.
30.-C.N.	Tungshing.

KEELUNG.

Apr. 24.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
26.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
27.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.

TAKAO.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
24.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
26.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
27.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.

PUKOW.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Sachuen.
23.-C.N.	Sachuen.
24.-C.N.	Sachuen.
25.-C.N.	Sachuen.
26.-C.N.	Sachuen.
27.-C.N.	Sachuen.
28.-C.N.	Sachuen.
29.-C.N.	Sachuen.
30.-C.N.	Sachuen.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Kueichow.
23.-C.N.	Kueichow.
24.-C.N.	Kueichow.
25.-C.N.	Kueichow.
26.-C.N.	Kueichow.
27.-C.N.	Kueichow.
28.-C.N.	Kueichow.
29.-C.N.	Kueichow.
30.-C.N.	Kueichow.

BANGKOK.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
23.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
24.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
25.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
26.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
27.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
28.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
29.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
30.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.

SINGAPORE.

May 1.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.
2.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
3.-O.S.K.	Nile.
4.-O.S.K.	Nile.
5.-O.S.K.	Nile.
6.-O.S.K.	Nile.
7.-O.S.K.	Nile.
8.-O.S.K.	Nile.
9.-O.S.K.	Nile.
10.-O.S.K.	Nile.
11.-O.S.K.	Nile.
12.-O.S.K.	Nile.
13.-O.S.K.	Nile.
14.-O.S.K.	Nile.
15.-O.S.K.	Nile.
16.-O.S.K.	Nile.
17.-O.S.K.	Nile.
18.-O.S.K.	Nile.
19.-O.S.K.	Nile.
20.-O.S.K.	Nile.
21.-O.S.K.	Nile.
22.-O.S.K.	Nile.
23.-O.S.K.	Nile.
24.-O.S.K.	Nile.
25.-O.S.K.	Nile.
26.-O.S.K.	Nile.
27.-O.S.K.	Nile.
28.-O.S.K.	Nile.
29.-O.S.K.	Nile.
30.-O.S.K.	Nile.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Apr. 21.-O.S.K.	Yucasang.
22.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
23.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
24.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
25.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
26.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
27.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
28.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
29.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
30.-O.S.K.	Tamara.

CEBU AND ILOILO.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Taming.
23.-C.N.	Taming.
24.-C.N.	Taming.
25.-C.N.	Taming.
26.-C.N.	Taming.
27.-C.N.	Taming.
28.-C.N.	Taming.
29.-C.N.	Taming.
30.-C.N.	Taming.

SANDAKAN.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
23.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
24.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
25.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
26.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
27.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
28.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
29.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
30.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.

SAYA PORTS, ETC.

Apr. 30.-N.Y.K.	Macassar Maru.
May 1.-N.Y.K.	Tjondar.
2.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
3.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
4.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
5.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
6.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
7.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
8.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
9.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
10.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
11.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
12.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
13.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
14.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
15.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
16.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
17.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
18.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
19.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
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21.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
22.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
23.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
24.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
25.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
26.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
27.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
28.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
29.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
30.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
23.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
24.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
25.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
26.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
27.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
28.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
29.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
30.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.

CALCUTTA.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
23.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
24.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
25.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
26.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
27.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
28.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
29.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.
30.-O.S.K.	Kwongkong.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Wakasa Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Ganges Maru.
24.-O.S.K.	Kalaka Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
26.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
27.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
28.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
29.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
30.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Wakasa Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Ganges Maru.
24.-O.S.K.	Kalaka Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
26.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
27.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
28.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
29.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
30.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Wakasa Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Ganges Maru.
24.-O.S.K.	Kalaka Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
26.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
27.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
28.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
29.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.
30.-O.S.K.	Dilwara.

JAPAN PORTS.

Apr. 21.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
22.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
23.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
24.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
25.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
26.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
27.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
28.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
29.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
30.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
May 1.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
2.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
3.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
4.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
5.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
6.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
7.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
8.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
9.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
10.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
11.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
12.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
13.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
14.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
15.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
16.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
17.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
18.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
19.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
20.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
21.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
22.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
23.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
24.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
25.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
26.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
27.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
28.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
29.-E. & A.	Kanowa.
30.-E. & A.	Kanowa.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Apr. 22.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
23.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
24.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
25.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
26.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
27.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
28.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
29.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
30.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
May 1.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
2.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
3.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
4.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
5.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
6.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
7.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
8.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
9.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
10.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
11.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
12.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
13.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
14.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
15.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
16.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
17.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
18.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
19.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
20.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
21.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
22.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
23.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
24.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
25.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
26.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
27.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
28.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
29.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
30.-S. & D.	West Jessup.

VICTORIA.

May 14.-A. L.	Wentworth.
15.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
16.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
17.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
18.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
19.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
20.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
21.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
22.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
23.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
24.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
25.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
26.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
27.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
28.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
29.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.
30.-A. L.	Fushimi Maru.

BEATTLE.

Apr. 22.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
23.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
24.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
25.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
26.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
27.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
28.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
29.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
30.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
May 1.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
2.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
3.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
4.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
5.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
6.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
7.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
8.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
9.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
10.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
11.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
12.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
13.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
14.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
15.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
16.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
17.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
18.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
19.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
20.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
21.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
22.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
23.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
24.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
25.-S. & D.	West Jessup.
26.-S. & D.	West Jessup.

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the BEST REMEDY



FOR SOLE IN THE HAND WHEN
APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

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good music.

All meat, poultry, butter, milk, etc.,
supplied by Dairy Farm.

Manager: D. M. GOODALL.



OFFICIAL WOMEN DETECTIVES.

LONDON INNOVATION.

Members of the Metropolitan Police
Women's Patrols are now being em-
ployed in the capacity of detectives,
an interesting innovation which has
received the sanction of the Com-
missioner of Police.

They are not attached to the
Criminal Investigation Department,
nor will they take the place of men
detectives. Their services as plain-
clothes women detectives will be
used only in cases where it is thought
that their sex will be an advantage
in making inquiries or carrying out
observation duties. One or two
women have already been engaged
on detective work, and their reports
have been of great help to the
authorities.

Various firms in the West End
have for a long time past engaged
women detectives for the purpose of
capturing shoplifters, and one of these
private detectives has arrested hun-
dreds of thieves.

It will be remembered that in the
Eastbourne murder case the police
enlisted the services of a 12-year-old
girl in watching the movements of
Gray and Field, and it was due to
her reports that the police were able
to complete the web of evidence
against the two men.

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LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)		
"ELFENOR"	25th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PYRRHUS"	3rd May	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"DEMODOCUS"	2nd May	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"AGAPENOR"	31st May	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"MACHAON"	14th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)		
"ANTIOCHUS"	3rd May	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TYDEUS"	17th May	Havre, Liverpool, & Glasgow
"SUBYADES"	7th June	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"BELLEROPHON"	23rd June	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)		
"PROTEUS"	4th May	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TEUCER"	25th May	
"TALYBIUS"	13th June	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)		
"KT. COMPANION"	13th May	via Suez

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	3rd May	for London
"ANCHISES"	21st June	for London
"TERESIAS"	7th July	for London
"MENTOR"	12th July	for London

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the
times given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are closed at close
at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the
previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	For
Shanghai	THURSDAY, APRIL 21.
Shanghai	FRIDAY, APRIL 22.
Shanghai	SATURDAY, APRIL 23.
Japan	SUNDAY, APRIL 24.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 5th Mar.)	MONDAY, APRIL 25.
Straits	TUESDAY, APRIL 26.
Australia and Manila	
Calcutta and Straits	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	For	Time
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kunming	5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 20d. 11h. 03m.—Pressure has
decreased slightly at all reporting
stations, the anticyclone being now
situated over Japan.

Hongkong, 24h. for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 8.34 inches,
against an average of 8.92 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on April 21st.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock.
E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as
No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamock. The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan. The same as
No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 20, 1921.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria Peak	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Seaview	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—
Island	6 a.m.	30.06	41	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 20, 1921.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in
inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMISTERS, in the shade in de-
grees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of satu-
ration the humidity of air saturated with
moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION of Wind, to two points.

5. FORCE of Wind, according to
Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE of WEATHER, by blue sky,
detached clouds, drizzling rain, fog,
gloom, hail, lightning, or overcast
passing showers, or equal, rain, snow
thunder & visibility & dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hun-
dredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.	On date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	29.90
Temperature	71	68
Humidity	62	72
Direction of Wind	E	E
Force	3	2
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 19th—73

Lowest open air temperature on the 19th—59

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory April 20, 1921.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill

is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

except on Saturdays when it is dropped at

10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and

Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m.

The Ball is hoisted half past the 5th

minute and falls at the 57th minute.

Should the ball fail to drop at the correct

time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past

the hour and the ordinary routine repeated

at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order

the above routine will be carried out with

the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by

series of three white lamps mounted ver-
tically on the Observatory wireless mast.

From 8.45 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are

extinguished momentarily at the even

seconds, except at the 2nd, 22nd, 50th,

52nd, and 64th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard
Time (8 hours East of Greenwich).

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at 9.15 p.m.

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Thursday 21 "A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"

Friday 22 "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"

Saturday 23 "THE SPECKLED BAND"

Monday 25 "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

Tuesday 26 "THE CHOICE"

Wednesday 27 "ROMEO AND JULIET"

Special Matinee on Saturday, 23rd April, at 5 p.m.

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